FACTS ON FILE

Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

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UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA 1951

XI, No. 570 Published weekly Friday, September 28—Thursday, October 4, 1951

Letters in margin are to facilitate reference from future issues and index

WORLD AFFAIRS

A **SUMMARY.** *2d Soviet A-bomb blast reported by U.S.*
UN launched new attack in Korea.
Reds started fall drive in northern Indo-China.
Britain took Iranian oil dispute to UN Security Council.
Argentine Pres. Perón reported quick victory over revolt.

Domestic News. *President, press clashed over censorship.*
Congress conferees set $57.2 billion arms bill; Senate voted $5.45 billion tax boost, $7.5 billion foreign aid bill.
3 Senate committees probed pro-communism charges against U.S. diplomats, ouster charges against Sen. McCarthy.
Mobilizer Wilson said arms mass-production starting.

B **Sports.** *N.Y. Giants won NL playoff, World Series opener.*

ATOMIC WEAPONS

2d Soviet A-Bomb Blast. "Another atomic bomb has recently been exploded within the Soviet Union," the White House reported Oct. 3. By its wording this announcement also said something never before stated officially by the U.S. Govt.: that the first "atomic explosion" in the USSR reported by Pres. Truman Sept. 23, 1949 was caused by a bomb. [See IX, 305D]

White House Press Secy. Joseph Short, who made the Oct. 3 announcement on behalf of Mr. Truman, said further details of C the new Soviet A-bomb blast "cannot be given without adversely affecting our national security interests." But Short made this comment: "In spite of Soviet pretensions that their atomic energy program is being directed exclusively toward peaceful purposes [see Vol. IX, p. 355N], this event confirms that the Soviet Union is continuing to make atomic weapons." It serves to stress "the necessity for that effective, enforceable international control of atomic energy which the U.S. and a large majority of the members of the United Nations support."

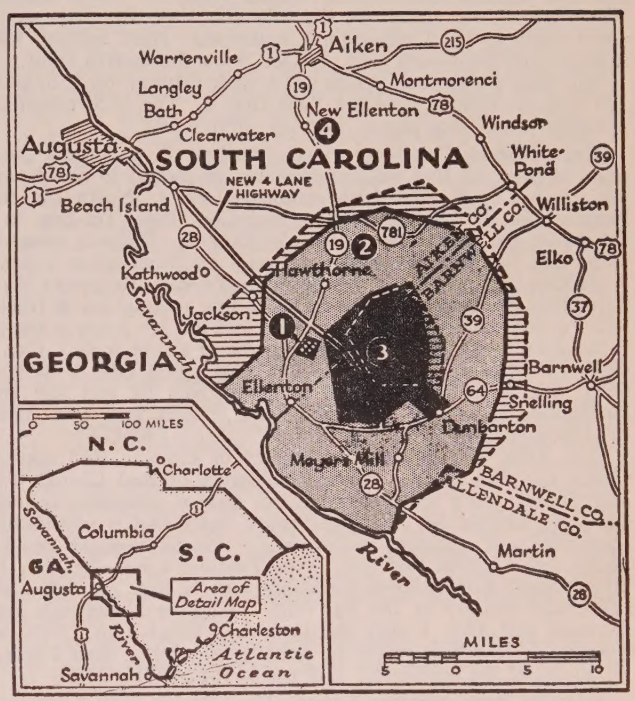
It was not known how the U.S. learned of the Soviet A-bomb blast. Scientists said it might have been detected from outside D Soviet borders by making radioactivity tests on air blowing eastward from Siberia. [See pp. 269D, 157E, 110H]

Congressional comment on the White House announcement was typified by Sen. Brien McMahon's (D., Conn.) statement: "This development underscores the importance of civil defense" and "the need for immediately expanding our atomic efforts. We retain a commanding atomic advantage over the Soviets" but must "maintain and extend that advantage . . . More importantly, we must redouble our efforts for a just peace." [See p. 301A-B]

N.Y. Times science writer William L. Laurence said the apparent lapse between Soviet atomic blasts "strongly indicates that (Russia's) progress in designing improved atomic weapons E has been much slower than that of the U.S." [See p. 23J]

UP's Robert Musel reported Oct. 4 that London sources believe Russia (1) has 50 A-bombs, (2) set off the latest test blast in Sinkiang (autonomous Chinese province) or some nearby part of central Asia, (3) has produced the A-bomb through knowledge gained from spies in the U.S. & Britain. [See p. 158C]

Where H-Bomb Will Be Made



N.Y. Times

Area south of Aiken, S.C. shown on main map was obscure region of plantations & pine forests until last Nov. 28 when it was picked as site of U.S. hydrogen bomb project. Now it is huge "boom town" as thousands of workers rush completion of billion-dollar H-bomb center. Project reservation has been reduced slightly from original size (horizontal shading) to present limits (grey shading within solid black border). Administration Bldg. (1) will be moved to new site (2). Black-shaded section (3) will contain heavily guarded manufacturing buildings where J "critical" processes involved in making H-bomb will be carried out. Whole new towns such as New Ellenton (4) have already sprung up on & around reservation. New 4-lane superhighway links Augusta, Ga. with project site. Du Pont Co. is building & will operate plant for U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. [See p. 310A; Vol. X, 385J]

The 2d Russian atomic explosion reported Oct. 3 was the 18th in history, according to public information in the U.S. 16, including 2 A-bombings of Japan, were set off by the U.S. (Number of atomic explosions set off during tests at Eniwetok April 19, 1948 & May 12, 1951 has never been announced. It is K believed 3 took place each time.) [See pp. 213B, 193G]

Bigger U.S. Program Asked. Sen. McMahon disclosed Oct. 1 that Defense Secy. Robert A. Lovett & the Joint Chiefs of Staff (Army Gen. J. Lawton Collins, AF Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Adm. William M. Fechteler) had recommended "major expan-

sion" of the U.S. atomic weapons program in testimony before his Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Com. UP said another unidentified member disclosed that the committee is discussing an atomic program bigger than the present $1 billion-a-year effort but less than the $6 billion-a-year plan proposed by McMahon. [See p. 305H]

KOREA

UN Steps Up Fighting. With the question of future truce negotiations still up in the air, 5 U.S. 8th Army divisions made up of men from 9 countries opened a new drive Oct. 3 along a 40-mile front in western & central Korea. Censorship obscured many details of the fighting but the drive was said to have gained 4 miles before it was slowed down by heavy Red counter-attacks Oct. 4. The 8th Army launched its new attack with one of the heaviest artillery barrages of the war.

Red China's radio had predicted Sept. 29 that the UN was preparing to break off truce negotiations and launch a new drive for the Yalu River (Manchurian frontier). They predicted new UN amphibious landings near Chinnampo & Wonsan, major ports on opposite sides of the "narrow waist" of North Korea. Meanwhile it was feared on the UN side that the Reds were about ready to try a major push southward. Hard fighting for strategic hills continued Sept. 28-Oct. 4 on the eastern front.

The week's biggest air action was a clash between 68 U.S. and 125 Red jet fighters near the Yalu Oct. 2. The U.S. reported 6 enemy planes shot down. [See pp. 305J-306B]

Truce Dispute Continues. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway's proposal of Sept. 27 that truce conferences be moved to Songhyen was rejected by the Red high command Oct. 4. North Korean Premier Kim Il Sung & Chinese Red Gen. Peng Teh-huai insisted that the parleys be resumed in Kaesong. Ridgway refused to do this but told the Reds he would let them name a new conference site provided it were in no-man's land. Ridgway's Hq. warned the Reds in a statement Oct. 2 that resumption of truce talks "cannot be hedged much longer" and the 8th Army is ready if the Reds "wish to get on with war on an all-out scale." Gen. Omar N. Bradley, leaving Tokio for Washington Oct. 3 after a 5-day visit to Japan & Korea, said only that he had had an "interesting trip." "We certainly have enough men over here to keep anyone from running over us." [See p. 305C-E]

Gen. Chu Teh, commander-in-chief of Chinese Red armed forces, said Oct. 2 at a Peking celebration of Red China's 2d anniversary: "We must continue our war of resistance against the U.S., struggle for a Japanese peace treaty that is universally acceptable and safeguard world peace." (Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin sent Chinese Red Pres. Mao Tse-tung a message Oct. 1 saying Soviet-Red Chinese friendship was "a firm guarantee of peace and security in the Far East." Chinese Nationalists on Formosa said Oct. 1 that the Reds had killed 15,672,000 in purges, let 20 million others die from famine during their 2 years in control of the mainland.) [See pp. 314J-L, 257H, 249F]

Estimate Reds' Summer Losses. The UN has been "chewing successfully at (the Reds') vitality" all summer and inflicted 188,237 casualties on the enemy between May 25 & Sept. 25 "by ground action alone," U.S. 8th Army commander Gen. James A. Van Fleet said Sept. 30 in a review of the summer's fighting. "As we open our autumn campaign, the enemy potential along the front line has been sharply reduced by our hill-hopping tactics" since the last big Red push was stopped, and the summer's fighting has cost the UN "comparatively few" casualties.

The U.S. reported Oct. 3 a total of 87,650 (14,734 dead) on its published casualty lists to Sept. 28, an increase of 2,131 since the previous week. U.S. estimate Sept. 28 of total Red casualties in the war through Sept. 20: 1,324,956 (663,106 North Korean, 661,850 Chinese), including 146,951 North Koreans & 17,963 Chinese Reds held prisoner. [See pp. 306B-C, 297D, 265K]

OTHER FAR EAST NEWS

Red Attack in Indo-China. A Viet Minh rebel fall offensive was said to have begun this week in extreme northern Indo-China. The French announced Oct. 3 that their garrison had withdrawn from Binhlu, near the Chinese frontier, to Laichau in the face of an attack by 3 rebel battalions. Another rebel column of 8 to 10 battalions was reported advancing on Nghialo, capital of the Thai Federation (Viet Nam province). Nghialo is about 90 mi., Binhlu about 170 mi. northwest of Hanoi. The French, who charged that the attacking Viet Minh troops were trained in Red China, used U.S.-built Hellcat & Bearcat fighter planes and B-26 bombers based in Hanoi & Haiphong to slow the rebels' advance. The French had reported Sept. 28 the killing of 500 guerrillas and arrest of 1,500 suspected rebels in a drive to stamp out rebel activity in an area 50 mi. southeast of Hanoi.

A U.S. aid shipment of enough Garand rifles for 4 Viet Nam Army divisions arrived in Saigon Oct. 1. [See p. 306D-F]

China. Execution of 22 more "counter-revolutionaries" and imprisonment of 621 others in Canton Sept. 28 was announced by the Chinese Reds. The Canton *South China Daily News* said Sept. 19 that over 400,000 persons other than guerrillas had been rounded up in South China the past 23 months for political offenses. Anti-Communists blew up a Red ammunition train on the Canton-Hankow railway Sept. 18 and have seized 3 islands at the mouth of the Pearl River in the Canton area, according to Hong Kong reports Sept. 24 & 26. [See p. 298A-B] . . . 13 Roman Catholic bishops are in jail in Red China and 3 others are under house arrest, the *China Missionary Bulletin* in Hong Kong said Oct. 1. Archbishop Frederick Melendro-Gutierrez, 62, of Anking (central China), a Spaniard, and 6 aides arrived in Hong Kong Sept. 20 after their expulsion from Red China for "plotting an armed uprising." [See p. 298A-B] . . . 30 Indo-Chinese, formerly soldiers & relatives assigned to the French Consulate General in Shanghai, have seized the consulate building to enforce demands for severence pay and "indemnities," Hong Kong reported Oct. 2. [See Vol. X, p. 17G]

Drought, floods & insects have damaged 11.6 million acres of autumn food & cotton crops in Hopeh, Chansi & Pingyuan provinces of North China, Hong Kong reported Sept. 22 (quoting Chinese Reds). The Reds have ordered an "urgent" production program of "famine relief" in the area. [See p. 106L] . . . Peking (Peiping) reported Sept. 24 that a plant in Tientsin has begun production of jeeps. [See p. 274D] . . . Joan Chase Hilton, an American said to have worked as a research assistant on the Los Alamos A-bomb project in 1943-45, and her American husband are now working on "an animal breeding farm" in Inner Mongolia, Red Chinese said Sept. 21. [See p. 158C]

Japan. The U.S. Natl. Security Council exempted Japan Oct. 1 from the Kem Amendment ban on trade with Red countries. The Council said Japan would suffer seriously if it did not conduct some trade with Red China. [See p. 306H, N-P] . . . Chinese Red charges of secret clauses in the U.S.-Japanese security treaty were denied by Premier Shigeru Yoshida Sept. 27 & William J. Sebald, U.S. political adviser to Japan, Sept. 28. Italy ended its state of war with Japan Sept. 27. [See p. 306G]

Philippines civilian volunteers killed Guillermo Capadocia, 45, ranked 2d to Luis Taruc as leader of the Huk guerrillas, at his hideout on Panay Island Sept. 28. He was a former secretary-general of the Filipino Communist Party. The Govt. had offered a $52,000 reward for his apprehension dead or alive. (Now No. 2 Huk leader: Jesus Lava.) [See p. 255A]

UNITED NATIONS

Council Gets Iranian Dispute. The UN Security Council in New York voted 9-2 Oct. 1 to consider a British complaint against Iran over nationalization of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. Consideration of the case was opposed by Russia, on grounds that oil nationalization is an Iranian internal matter, and by Yugoslavia, on grounds that a negotiated British-Iranian settlement is still possible. After admitting Britain's complaint, the Council postponed further hearings until Oct. 11 so an Iranian delegation led by Premier Mohammed Mossadegh can go to New York. It was also hoped that new British-Iranian talks can be arranged during the 10-day interval so the Council will not have to rule on the case.

Britain asked that the Council order Iran to (1) obey a temporary Intl. Court of Justice injunction against going ahead with oil nationalization [see pp. 222G-H, 211C] and (2) rescind the ouster of British oil technicians from Iran. Inasmuch as there was no chance for Council action this week, Britain evacuated its 325 Abadan refinery technicians Oct. 3, a day ahead of the deadline set by Iran for them to leave. Iran ignored a U.S. plea Sept. 27 not to expel the technicians.

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 516 Fifth Ave., New York 18, N. Y. (MUrray Hill 2-5523-4). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $55 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1941—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month, Annual Index in March. Copyright 1951 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, Pres.; R. L. Lapica, Secy.-Treas.

In the Council session Oct. 1 Britain's Sir Gladwyn Jebb said Iran is following an "insensate," "apparently suicidal" policy on rushing oil nationalization, is bent on ruining its oil industry and the Iranian economy, may be "cooking the goose" of other underdeveloped countries that hope for foreign economic aid & capital investments. He said Iran has created a "highly inflammatory" situation that could threaten world peace. He said the dispute could be settled if Iran showed a "minimum of goodwill."

Opposition deputies in the Iranian Parliament rallied Sept. 30 to Premier Mossadegh's support after Britain had announced its intention of appealing to the UN. Mossadegh said he would go to New York to argue the case. [See p. 307C]

Winston Churchill, in his first speech of the British election campaign, said in Liverpool Oct. 2 that Prime Min. Clement R. Attlee had broken a promise not to withdraw British oil technicians from Iran. Churchill assailed the "inadvertence, incompetence, indecision & final collapse" of Attlee's protection of British interests in Iran, said Conservatives bear "no responsibility" for what has happened. Forgn. Secy. Herbert Morrison challenged Churchill Oct. 3 to say whether Britain should have "gone to war" with Iran. [See pp. 309P, 237L]

Armed-Force Plan Approved. A Collective Measures subcommittee submitted Oct. 2 a plan under which the UN could act quickly regardless of Security Council vetoes to take collective armed action against aggression. Under the plan the armed forces of individual countries or such regional groups as the North Atlantic Treaty Org. could be enlisted to fight under UN colors. Use of force could be approved by the Gen. Assembly if a veto blocked action by the Security Council. The subcommittee said 28 countries have pledged "active support" in planning standby forces for the UN. Only India, Pakistan, Guatemala & Saudi Arabia refused. The subcommittee: Brazil, France, Turkey, Philippines, U.K., U.S., Yugoslavia. The full committee approved the subcommittee's plan Oct. 3. [See pp. 283M, 275G]

Fund Abandons Gold Control. The Intl. Monetary Fund decided Sept. 28 to give up its 4-year-old effort to limit the price of gold to $35 an ounce. It announced that it still opposes gold transactions at premium prices (over $35) but will leave policing up to individual Fund countries. Some gold-producing countries, chiefly South Africa, have been ignoring the $35 limit or pressuring the Fund to abandon it. South Africa admits it has been selling 40% of its gold output at premium prices (now about $40 an ounce) for "non-monetary" commercial & artistic uses. [See p. 298M-P; Vol. X, 147J]

South-West Africa. A special Gen. Assembly committee (Denmark, Syria, Thailand, U.S., Uruguay) to negotiate with South Africa on a UN trusteeship over South-West Africa reported Sept. 28 it has been unable to reach an agreement with the South African Govt. [See p. 99F; Vol. X, 400J]

Parliamentary Conf. on World Govt., meeting in London, adopted Sept. 27 a proposed world government charter providing for international police & armed forces, giving a world government the power to curtail armed forces and arms manufactures in separate countries, requiring peaceful settlement of international disputes. Legislative bodies of all countries will be asked to say whether they support or oppose the principle of a world government. 300 delegates from 20 countries attended the London meeting. [See p. 223G-H]

Intl. Labor Org. sponsored a conference started in Naples Oct. 2 to try to work out plans for migration of Europe's surplus population. [See p. 307J]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Rescinds OPS News Ban. Pres. Truman ordered the Office of Price Stabilization Sept. 27 to withdraw a directive it had issued earlier the same day requiring OPS employes to withhold information that might be "embarrassing" to the OPS. But Mr. Truman said Oct. 1 that he would stand by his ban on release of security information. Sen. John W. Bricker (R., O.) called the ban a "disgusting iron curtain" Oct. 2. Sen William Benton (D., Conn.) Oct. 3 proposed appointing a "people's advocate" to seek release of information. The ban was also denounced by the AP Managing Editors Assn. in San Francisco Sept. 29 and by news executives at a freedom-of-the-press forum sponsored by N'west'n U. & Inter-American Press Assn., Evanston Sept. 30.

Mr. Truman told reporters Oct. 4 that the press should not publish military security information even after it is cleared by defense agencies. But shortly afterward, in a clarifying statement issued through Press Secy. Joseph Short, he said that such data given out for publication by responsible officials might rightfully be assumed as safe to be published.

In his press conference he said that, according to a Yale U. study made for the Central Intelligence Agency, "95% of our secret information has been revealed by newspapers & slick magazines." He called the most outstanding disclosures of military information which had prompted his order: (1) *Fortune* magazine's publication of all the locations and maps of U.S. atomic plants and (2) daily press publication of air maps of the nation's biggest cities. *Fortune* immediately announced that its article had been prepared with and cleared by Atomic Energy Comm. [See 308B]

Seeks Religious Unity. Pres. Truman told the first Washington Pilgrimage of American Churches Sept. 28 that he has been trying "for some time," but so far unsuccessfully, to get the world's religious leaders to unite in "a common affirmation" that would "testify to the strength of our common faith and our confidence in its ultimate victory over the forces that oppose it." He said that "even the Christian churches have not yet found themselves able to say, with one voice, that Christ is their Master & Redeemer and the source of their strength against the hosts of irreligion & danger to the world . . ." The great problem, he said, is "to preserve a world civilization in which man's belief in God can survive." This means "we have to resist the expansion of a power that is hostile to all we believe in" yet simultaneously "do all we can to prevent the outbreak of another world war." He also called for "morality in public life and in private life." Pilgrimage delegates Sept. 29 named the Rev. Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes of Lenox, Mass. as "clergy churchman of the year," Dr. William H. Stackel, a Rochester, N.Y. Lutheran, as "lay churchman of the year." The Pilgrimage ended Sept. 30. [See pp. 288G, 304B]

Ousts Tax Aides. Pres. Truman Sept. 27 suspended James G. Smyth, Collector of Internal Revenue at San Francisco, pending investigation for alleged "incompetency." Internal Revenue Comm. John B. Dunlop immediately suspended 8 of Smyth's 24 aides, 2 on embezzlement charges, the others for alleged incompetence. One of the aides, Edwin M. Furtado, who confessed cheating the Govt. of about $5,000 in interest & penalty payments by back-dating tax receipts, failed in a suicide attempt Sept. 26. Dorothy M. Frisbie, another aide, was accused of embezzling $5,000 from the Fed. Credit Union, a Govt. workers' organization. Charles F. Masarik Jr., deputy collector in Pittsburgh, took temporary control of the San Francisco office. [See pp. 302A, 277K]

Appointed. Brig. Gen. Telford Taylor as administrator of the Small Defense Plants Admin. Sept. 28. [See Vol. IX, p. 68B; VIII, 92N] . . . Jack O. Gorrie, 40, acting chairman of the Natl. Security Resources Board, as NSRB chairman Oct. 3.

Resigned. Mon C. Wallgren, 60, as chairman of the Fed. Power Comm. Sept. 28, effective Oct. 1. [See Vol. X, p. 164D] . . . Dr. James Boyd as director of the Bureau of Mines Oct. 1, effective Oct. 16. (He will become a Kennecott Copper Corp. executive.) [See Vol. X, pp. 127A, 29G]

CONGRESS

Tax Boost Voted. A bill to raise taxes by $5.45 billion a year was passed by the Senate 57-19 Sept. 28 and sent to the House, which had approved a $7.2 billion boost. The House rejected the Senate adjustments Oct. 1 and sent the bill to joint conference. The Senate vote: 38 D., 19 R. for; 14 R., 5 D. against. The Senate version would boost personal income taxes by $2,394,000,000, corporation by $2,060,000,000, excise by $1,222,000,000. The conferees Oct. 3 raised the corporation tax boost to $2,195,000,000 (the House figure) retroactive to April 1, agreed to make the increase in individual taxes effective Nov. 1. The 25% normal tax rate on the first $25,000 of a corporation's net income would go up to 30%, but the 22% surtax rate on income above $25,000 would remain the same; total rate on taxable income above $25,000: 52%. [See pp. 307N-308A]

Senate Passes Aid Bill. A $7,483,400,000 military-economic foreign aid authorization bill worked out by a House-Senate conference committee Sept. 27 was passed by the Senate, 56-21, Oct. 2. (Vote for—37 D., 19 R.; against—18 R., 3 D.) It would

give Europe $5,028,000,000 in military, $1,022,000,000 in economic aid. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower sent the conferees an appeal Sept. 24 to restore Europe's economic funds, which the Senate had cut to $800,500,000 as against $1,675,000,000 requested by Pres. Truman. Other aid authorizations in the Senate-approved bill, which was sent to the House: Near East (including Greece & Turkey), Africa—$396,250,000 military, $160,000,000 economic; Asia & Pacific—$535,250,000 military, $237,500,000 economic; Latin America—$38,150,000 military, $21,250,000 econ.; Korean rehabilitn.—$45,000,000. [See 286G]

Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (R., Mass.) charged Oct. 3 that "little more than a trickle" of arms shipments is yet reaching Gen. Eisenhower's Atlantic pact forces. He asked for a Senate investigation of the delay. [See pp. 273H, 258M, 236H]

Capehart Amendment Eased. A bill modifying the Capehart amendment to the price-control section of the Defense Production Act was passed by the Senate 49-21 Oct. 4 and sent to the House. The new measure requires manufacturers to absorb some of the increase in costs since the Korean fighting starts. The vote: 35 D., 14 R. for; 21 R. against. [See p. 293H]

Boyle Paid RFC Aide. Democratic Natl. Chrmn. William Marshall Boyle Jr. paid $1,261 in 1949 to H. Turney Gratz, who was then a $10,300-a-year RFC employe. The payments, discovered in an examination of Boyle's tax returns and bank account records, were revealed by Sen. Richard M. Nixon (R., Calif.) at hearings of the Senate Investigating Com. Oct. 3. The records showed that Boyle also paid Gratz $2,130 in 1948 before he became Democratic Natl. Chairman. Gratz, who was executive assistant chairman of the Democratic Natl. Com. from Jan. 1950 to Feb. 1951, confirmed the payments to reporters Oct. 3. He said he had been working "in my spare time" for years to help Boyle "keep track of his financial & investment records." He denied it was connected with the RFC or Boyle's law practice.

Boyle's bank records were subpenaed Sept. 28, and he authorized committee investigators to examine his 1949 and 1950 tax records Sept. 29. These steps were taken to check on testimony of Theodore C. Link, 45, a *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* reporter. Link told the committee Sept. 28 that Boyle got $8,000 of American Lithofold Corp. money after Lithofold received an RFC loan and that "it will show up in Boyle's bank account." The $8,000, according to Link, included half of the fees collected by Max Siskind, Washington lawyer with whom Boyle had shared offices.

Boyle testified Sept. 27, denying that he received the $8,000. He insisted that all he got from Lithofold was $1,250 in fees paid before he became Democratic Natl. Chairman.

Siskind, testifying Sept. 26, said he bought Boyle's law practice for $150,000 when Boyle took the Democratic post in April 1949. The deal was for 23 cases (not including Lithofold), 20 of them involving business or litigation with the Govt., with potential fees totaling $432,240. Siskind denied splitting Lithofold fees (so far he has collected $14,500) with Boyle. Contrary to reports, he and Boyle were never actually partners but were just associates, Siskind said. [See p. 308E-G]

GOP Natl. Chrmn. Guy G. Gabrielson admitted to the committee Oct. 4 that he vainly tried to get Harvey J. Gunderson elected chairman of the N.Y. Stock Exchange last year when Gunderson quit as an RFC director. But he denied that this was improper or in any way connected with the RFC's $18½ million loan to Carthage Hydrocol, Gabrielson's company. [See p. 308D]

RFC Admin. W. Stuart Symington Sept. 28 announced dismissal of James O. Hoover, $10,000-a-year RFC examiner, and suspension of Edwin R. Willard, $9,200-a-year RFC engineer. He said they admitted taking gift television sets from Robert Dudley, ex-member of Joseph H. Rosenbaum's law firm, shortly after they recommended a $1,400,000 RFC loan to the Natl. Union Radio Corp. of Orange, N.J., a company represented by the Rosenbaum firm. The loan has been repaid. [See p. 293F]

Hoover Scores Weak Ethics. "A dangerous weakening of morality and ethical standards in public life generally" was noted by Herbert Hoover in a letter to Sen. Guy M. Gillette (D., Ia.) made public Oct. 2. He said people "cannot be blamed if the bad example of men in public life leads to public toleration of corruption and abuse." [See p. 286H]

GOP vs. 'Silencing Opposition.' "Smear tactics" allegedly used by Administration supporters "to silence any opposition" were denounced in a statement signed by 25 Republican Senators and issued Sept. 30. It pledged a "fight to guarantee that . . . no man's voice will be silenced," a defense "of any person against whom reprisals are directed as a result of his constitutional right of free speech." Signers said the statement was prompted by such actions as (1) the Administration's counterattack on Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.), (2) Pres. Truman's clamp-down on release of security news. [See pp. 315G, 316J]

Breen Resigns. Rep. Edward Breen (D., O.), 43, resigned Oct. 1 because of a blood ailment. [See Vol. X, p. 367E]

COMMUNISM

Charges Fly. 3 Senate subcommittees were involved with the issue of communism in high places the past week. A Foreign Relations subcommittee heard Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) challenge Dr. Philip C. Jessup's qualifications for nomination as U.S. delegate to the UN and the latter's defense. The Privileges & Elections Subcom. of the Rules Com. heard Sen. William Benton (D., Conn.) in support of his resolution to expel McCarthy from the Senate. And the McCarran Internal Security Subcom. listened to Harold E. Stassen assail State Secy. Dean Acheson, Prof. Owen Lattimore & Jessup in connection with the U.S.' temporary abandonment of Chiang Kai-shek in 1949-50.

McCarthy vs. Jessup. McCarthy appeared before the Foreign Relations subcommittee Sept. 27 & Oct. 2. He charged that Jessup's alleged association with Red-front organizations made him unfit to represent the U.S. Jessup, now Ambassador at Large, answered Oct. 3-4 that McCarthy's testimony consisted of "barefaced falsehoods, distortions & misrepresentations."

McCarthy's most serious charge was that Jessup followed the Communist line in favoring aid to Spanish Loyalists in 1939 but opposed aid to Britain during the Hitler-Stalin pact. Jessup answered that he favored lifting the Spanish arms embargo but opposed shipping arms to Spain or later to England even after Hitler attacked Russia; he was a member of the America First Com. until Pearl Harbor Day, Dec. 7, 1941.

Other charges & answers:

McCarthy: Jessup was connected with the Institute of Pacific Relations from 1933 to 1946; as trustee & officer, he "hired Communist writers, accepted Communist money & followed the Communist line."

Jessup: The IPR was never Communist.

McCarthy: Jessup advocated a one-year moratorium on A-bomb manufacture in 1946—a line taken by the Communists.

Jessup: He was expressing his own view as a private citizen; it did not mean he was pro-Soviet.

McCarthy tried to link Jessup to 6 organizations he said had been cited later as subversive: the Natl. Emergency Conf. for Democratic Rights, the American Russian Institute, the Coordinating Com. to Lift the Spanish Embargo, the American Law Students Assn., the China Aid Council & the American Peace Mobilization. Jessup either denied any links or said they were nominal or existed before the organizations were branded subversive. He described some of McCarthy's photocopy exhibits as phonies. As McCarthy stepped down Oct. 2, Sen. J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.) said: "I have never seen a more arrogant or a more rude witness." [See p. 308M-P]

It was brought out Oct. 2 that Sen. Homer Ferguson (R., Mich.) was still listed in "Who's Who" as an IPR member. Ferguson hurried to the witness stand to deny he ever had been more than a nominal member, said he'd left it in 1944. [See p. 29A]

Jessup Upheld on Loyalty. The Fed. Loyalty Review Board Sept. 28 notified the Foreign Relations subcommittee that it has reviewed & concurred in the State Dept.'s loyalty clearance of Jessup. [See p. 277D-E; Vol. X, 230H]

Stassen vs. State. Stassen, ex-Minn. GOP governor & now U. of Pa. president, appeared before the Internal Security subcommittee Oct. 1 to accuse the State Dept. of following a China policy up to the eve of the Korean war that Prof. Lattimore had advocated. He cited 10 points which he insisted Lattimore and N.Y. writer Lawrence K. Rosinger had underscored at a State Dept. conference of Far East experts in Oct. 1949 and said State had followed 9 of them. The 10 included: U.S. recognition of Red China, U.S. encouragement to Britain & India to recognize Red China, U.S. support of the return of Formosa & Hong Kong to Red China, U.S. help in breaking the Nationalist blockade of China's coast, U.S. aid to Red China, stoppage of U.S. military aid to Chinese Nationalists.

Stassen said State followed each point except recognition of Red China. Jessup, he added, told him he felt "greater logic" was on the side of those advocating Red China's recognition than of those who were opposed. Stassen disagreed. In addition, he said, Acheson and Jessup urged Pres. Truman at a White House meeting in late 1949 or early 1950 publicly to order the stoppage of supplies to Nationalist China as a peace move. He said the late Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg told him this and said he informed the President he would fight the move in the Senate. As a result, Pres. Truman rejected the advice. [See pp. 292B, 173B]

State Denial, Correction. The State Dept. Oct. 2 issued a point-by-point denial of Stassen's testimony. It said his "memory is playing him tricks" because "exhaustive" searches of official

records showed that there was no such White House meeting in late 1949 or 1950 as Stassen had described. It added that neither Acheson nor any other authorized official had ever proposed cutting off aid to China. [See Vol. IX, p. 249B for summary of State Dept. White Paper explaining U.S. decision to drop Chiang Kai-shek as a bad risk.] It mentioned that the Chinese Nationalists still hold Formosa and denied it ever urged the British to recognize Peking.

By Oct. 3, however, State had found that a meeting on aid to China was held in the White House Feb. 5, 1949. 4 Congressional leaders at the conference objected to the recommendation of Maj. Gen. David S. Barr, senior American officer in China, that the U.S. temporarily halt arms shipments because they would only fall into Red hands. Pres. Truman later decided against suspending shipments. The State Dept. statement said Jessup was not present, did not mention Acheson's stand. Stassen meanwhile challenged Acheson to deny his Oct. 2 testimony. Pres. Truman said Oct. 4 he could not recall the 1949 meeting.

Lattimore, Fulbright Dispute Stassen. Lattimore Oct. 2 called Stassen's testimony "fantastically inaccurate," specifically denied advocating recognition of Red China or surrender of Formosa & Hong Kong to the Reds. He demanded that State publish his remarks at the Oct. 1949 roundtable conference. Sen. Fulbright pointed out that State had not carried out at least 4 points mentioned by Stassen: Red recognition, turning Formosa or Hong Kong over to the Reds, encouraging Britain & India to recognize Red China. [See p. 308L]

Jessup Answers Stassen. Jessup testified before the Forgn. Relations subcommittee Oct. 4: Acheson asked him July 18, 1949 to prepare suggestions for stopping the extension of communism in Asia. In his memo to Jessup, Acheson stated: "You will please take as your assumption that it is a fundamental decision of American policy that the U.S. does not intend to permit further extension of Communist domination on the continent of Asia or in the Southeast Asia area." The memo was offered as evidence. Jessup said he did draw up such an anti-Communist program. He added: The U.S. "has never considered the recognition of Communist China," has never used its influence to oppose Red China's recognition by others, has consistently supported the Chinese Nationalist Govt. in the UN. He also doubted he ever made the remark Stassen attributed to him. Earlier Amb. Warren R. Austin, chief U.S. delegate to the UN, indorsed Jessup.

Benton vs. McCarthy. Sen. Benton told the Privileges & Elections subcommittee Sept. 28 that McCarthy should be ousted or censured because he is "an amoral man who used the lie as an instrument of policy," a man of "corruptibility & mendacity" who had followed "a pattern of distortion & deceit."

He made 10 charges, which involved: McCarthy's denial that he ever publicly stated there were 205 Communists in the State Dept.; his $10,000 payment from the Lustron Corp. for a housing booklet prepared by a Govt. agency; his "conspiracy" charges against Gen. George C. Marshall; Sen. Millard E. Tydings' defeat in Maryland in 1950; the FBI chart of State Dept. personnel (which did not exist); the "81 cases" of disloyal persons in State who turned out to be old & exploded cases from a 2-year-old report of a House committee; the trial of Germans involved in the Malmedy massacre in which McCarthy "falsely accused Americans and excused convicted Germans," and McCarthy's employment of an American in Switzerland allegedly to gather derogatory information against John Carter Vincent, U.S. diplomat. Swiss authorities accused the man of forging "evidence" against Vincent. [See p. 308J]

McCarthy, in Santa Fé, N.M. for a speech, retorted he would not answer "Connecticut's odd little mental midget, who is being used as a megaphone for the Communist Party-line type of smear." Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's comment Sept. 20 on McCarthy: "He is the greatest menace to freedom because he smears people without the slightest regard for the facts." [See pp. 290L, 286F]

Correction. Prof. Kenneth W. Colegrove denied Sept. 29 that he had mentioned Harvard Prof. Rupert Emerson in his testimony before the McCarran subcommittee. [See p. 308N]

ARMED FORCES

Record Appropriation. A record $57.2 billion armed forces appropriation for fiscal 1952 was approved by Senate-House conferees Oct. 2. It was more than $2.3 billion less than the Senate voted, nearly $1.7 billion more than the House recommended, about $480 million less than Pres. Truman's request. It includes no funds for the Korean war since this will be covered by a separate appropriation. The bill limits civilian employment by the forces to 530,000.

$5 billion approved by the Senate for air power expansion was cut by the conferees to $1 billion—considered enough to start on before detailed plans are ready. ⅓ of the expansion money will go for Navy air, the rest for building up the Air Force. Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (R., Mass.) revealed that the Joint Chiefs of Staff agreed to expand the AF to almost 140 groups and had planned to give $3¾ billion of the originally expected $5 billion to the AF, $1¼ billion to the Navy.

None of the funds in the compromise bill may be used by the services to sponsor radio or television shows. Army-AF plans to use $689,469 of the appropriation for 2 radio programs to encourage recruiting were denounced in Senate debate Sept. 22. Radio & TV recruiting shows costing $391,000 are currently being financed from 1951 appropriations. Service spokesmen say the programs bring in many recruits and actually save money on training because training costs are about the same for all recruits although volunteers serve 3- or 4-year enlistments while draftees serve only 2 years. [See pp. 292P-293A]

A $5,864,301,178 military construction authorization, including $1 billion for overseas bases, was signed by Pres. Truman Sept. 28. About $3½ billion goes to the AF, $1.4 billion to the Army, $800 million to the Navy & Marines. [See p. 301C]

Draft Call Up. The Defense Dept. Sept. 29 raised the November draft call from 33,700 to 39,000 and issued a 16,900-man call for December. The additional 5,300 men being drafted in November will all go to the Marines, raising their total for the month to 10,000. In December the Army will take 7,000 men, the Marines 9,900. The new calls raise the draft total since Korea to 734,480. Marine strength has grown from 80,000 to 211,000 in the past 2 years. Pres. Truman has authorized a further increase to 236,000. The Marines have 2 divisions and a regimental combat team. The Corps announced Sept. 30 that it has openings for 1,000 more 2d lieutenants. [See p. 284L]

Herbert R. Askins of Phoenix, Ariz. was sworn in as Asst. Navy Secretary Oct. 3. He succeeded John T. Koehler, new chairman of the Defense Renegotiation Board. [See p. 299P] . . . **Lt. Gen. Elwood R. (Pete) Quesada,** 47, retired from the Air Force Sept. 29 after 26 years' service. [See p. 188P] . . . **Maj. Gen. Hanford MacNider,** 62, former Asst. War Secretary, American Legion commander & Min. to Canada, retired from the Army Oct. 2. He is president-general manager of the Northwestern States Portland Cement Co. [See Vol. V, p. 392G; II, 411J] . . . **Maj. Gen. Clark L. Ruffner** was appointed Defense Secy. Robert A. Lovett's deputy assistant for international security affairs Oct. 2. [See p. 170C] . . . **Rear Adm. William J. C. Agnew** became commander of the Naval Medical Center at Bethesda, Md. Oct. 3, switching posts with **Rear Adm. Clifford A. Swanson** who took over as 9th Naval District Medical Officer. [See Vol. VI, p. 382F]

LABOR

AFL Meets. The 8 million-member AFL, meeting in San Francisco Sept. 17-25, invited the CIO "to unite organically with the AFL" and authorized appointment of a new negotiating committee to accomplish this. William Green, 78, was reelected to his 28th term as AFL president. Pres. Truman, in a message Sept. 19, urged a fight against 3 dangers: Communist aggression, inflation, reaction. James L. McDevitt, 52, president of the Pennsylvania State Fed. of Labor, was elected to succeed Joseph D. Keenan as director of the AFL Labor's League for Political Education. A 1¢-a-month increase in per capita taxes expected to raise $1 million a year was approved by the convention as a method of making the LLPE independent of special assessments. But the convention approved a $1-a-member drive for a fund to support labor's "friends" in political campaigns. 19 Senators were named as chief targets for the AFL to try to defeat next year. [See pp. 286A, 276H, 260F-G]

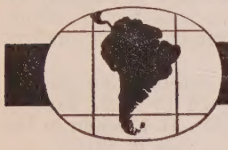
Rail-Air Wage Board. A wage stabilization board for railroad & airline workers was established Sept. 28 by Eric Johnston, Economic Stabilization Agency administrator. Its chairman is Nelson M. Bortz, chief of the Labor Dept.'s industrial relations division. It will handle industries with a total of 735 employers & 1,330,000 employes. [See p. 118A]

LABOR STATISTICS

From BLS:	Aug.	July	Aug. 1950
Strikes started	425	425	635
Workers involved	250,000	250,000	246,000
Strikes in effect	625	600	918
Workers involved	350,000	320,000	441,000
Man-days idleness	2,750,000	1,750,000	2,660,000
Avg. weekly mfg. pay	$64.72	$64.56	$60.32
Avg. weekly mfg. hours	40.4	40.3	41.2
From Census Bur.:	Sept.	Aug.	Sept. 1950
Employment	61,580,000	62,630,000	61,226,000
Unemployment	1,606,000	1,578,000	2,341,000
From Joint Expend. Com.:	Aug.	July	Aug. 1950
Fed. payroll	2,507,497	2,501,598	2,052,900
Military agencies	1,258,645	1,248,897	859,430

Caterpillar Strike Ends. A strike which idled 22,000 employes of the Caterpillar Tractor Co.'s Peoria, Ill. plant since July 30 was called off Oct. 2 after the CIO United Auto Workers accepted a 13½¢ hourly raise. [See p. 31K; Vol. VI, 35E]

Phelps Dodge Settlement. Agreement on a new contract was announced Sept. 27 by the Phelps Dodge Corp. and the Intl. Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers. Terms were reported to be a "package" made up of an 8¢-an-hour raise, 7¾¢ for reclassifications, 2¢ for common labor, 4½¢ for pensions. [See p. 285P]



LATIN AMERICA

Perón Says Revolt Crushed. Pres. Juan D. Perón reported Sept. 28 that an attempted military revolt in Argentina that day had been crushed within 2 hours. However, he assumed powers to deal with a civil war and cracked down against presidential campaign rallies by anti-Perónist parties. He promised in a broadcast Sept. 28 that the rebels would be executed but he approved much milder sentences Oct. 4.

The attempted revolt was said to have involved what Perón called "an insignificant minority" of Army, Navy & Air Force men who hoped to send an air-supported rebel tank column into Buenos Aires from the nearby Campo de Mayo military base. As soon as the uprising was reported, the Gen. Confed. of Labor called a general strike in support of Perón. The President said "cowardly" rebel leaders called off their plot as soon as pro-Govt. forces turned artillery against them at Campo de Mayo. There were no confirmed reports of serious casualties. About 40 rebel airmen flew to Uruguay when they got word by radio Sept. 28 that the revolt had failed. They were interned in Uruguay. They said in a statement Oct. 2 they had hoped to bring "real democracy" to Argentina.

Retired Gen. Benjamin Menéndez, an ultra-nationalist and foe of all "politicians," was identified as leader of the plot. Sentences meted out to leaders of the uprising by the Superior War Council and approved by Perón Oct. 4: a 15-year prison term and dismissal from the army for Menéndez; 6-year terms—Col. Rodolfo A. Larcher, Maj. Pio de Elia, Maj. Armando F. Repeto; 5 years—Capt. Julio R. Alzogaray; 4 years—Col. Luis C. R. Bussetti, Maj. Julio A. Costa Paz; 3 years—Maj. Manuel R. Raimundes.

Perón also said that retired Gen. Arturo Rawson was involved. (Rawson was President for 2 days after the Ramón S. Castillo regime was overthrown in June 1943. He yielded the presidency to Gen. Pedro P. Ramírez, who helped Perón gain power.) About 200 military men and anti-Perón politicians were reported under arrest Sept. 28-Oct. 1 but most of the politicians, including Socialist Presidential nominee Alfredo Palacios, were said to have been freed Oct. 2. Adm. Enrique B. García resigned as Navy Minister Sept. 29 and Brig. César R. Ojeda quit as Air Minister Oct. 2 because of the alleged involvement of some of their top aides in the revolt. Their replacements: Capt. Anibal O. Oliviera (Navy), Brig. Juan Ignacio San Martín (Air).

There was much speculation in the U.S. that Perón either faked a revolution or had his agents encourage a plot discovered by the Govt. in order to win sympathy for his reelection and suppress opposition parties through use of anti-civil war measures. The pro-Perón newspaper *Democracia* charged Sept. 29 that "Wall Street" inspired the revolt by trying to get ultra-nationalists who are even more anti-U.S. than Perón to kill the President. Perón & Señora Eva Perón, who is said to be seriously ill from anemia, both broadcast thanks to the nation Sept. 28 that they had been saved from assassination. The escaped rebels in Uruguay denied Oct. 2 that they had planned to kill the Peróns. [See pp. 310J, 287C, 215J; Vol. III, 180B, F]

Dr. Alberto Gainza Paz, exiled *La Prensa* publisher, said in Chicago Sept. 28 that people "are very discontented" in Argentina but the revolt was "nothing I anticipated." On receiving an honorary Doctor of Journalism degree at Chicago U. Oct. 1, he said the same suppression of press freedom imposed by Hitler, Mussolini & Franco "is happening in the Americas today" where dictators hold power. [See p. 102J]

Brazil. Gov. Eugenio de Barros of Maranhão reported Sept. 28 that rebel forces in his state had been defeated by state police and their leader, Raimundo Bastos, had fled to Piaui State. [See p. 310K] . . . Pres. Getulio Vargas ordered Sept. 28 that 24,700 acres of fertile but uncultivated Govt.-owned land in Rio de Janeiro State be distributed to farm families able to cultivate them. [See pp. 238F-G, 182N]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

France. The Cabinet approved a 12% salary increase for Govt. employes Sept. 26. Workers in utilities industries are demanding a 15% increase, the amount recently granted miners. [See pp. 310E, 294B] . . . Ex-Gestapomen Cyrille Walter & Peter Dorch were sentenced to life imprisonment for war crimes by a military court in Paris Sept. 29. They had twice won reversals of death sentences. Bernard Fay, ex-librarian of the French Bibliotheque Nationale and chief investigator of Freemasonry for the wartime Vichy regime, now under a life sentence for collaboration with Nazis, escaped Oct. 2 from an Algiers hospital. [See IX, 423G]

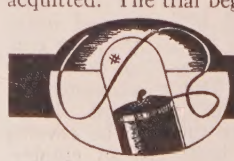
Sweden. Agrarians joined the majority Social Dem. Labor (Socialist) Party in a new Swedish Cabinet sworn in Oct. 1. Laborite Tage Erlander remained as Premier, and the coalition gives him more Parliamentary support. The new regime reaffirmed Sweden's policy of neutrality, ruled out foreign military alliances. New Cabinet:

Premier—Tage Erlander*§	Culture—Ivar Persson†
Forgn. Min.—Oesten Unden*§	Agriculture—Sam B. Norup†
Justice—Herman Zetterberg*§	Communications—Sven Andersson*
Social Affairs—Gunnar Straeng*	Interior—Gunnar Hedlund†
Defense—Torsten Nilsson*	Civic Affairs—John Lingman (I)§
Finance—Per Edvin Skoeld*§	Without Portfolio—Gunnar Danielson*§, Dag Hammarskjoeld*§, Hjalmar Nilsson†
Trade—John Ericsson*§	

*Labor †Agrarian §Reappointed I—Independent [See p. 101L; Vol. VIII, 350H]

Yugoslavia. The Belgrade *Borba* charged Sept. 30 that Russia is building up its satellites' armed forces in Europe to 1,880,000 men and arming them with tanks and jet planes. (Marshal Tito said in a broadcast Sept. 24 that Russian bombers in Hungary and other satellite countries are being painted with Yugoslav insignia and colors in preparation for an attack.) *Borba* also said Cominform radio stations are committing "aggression through the ether" with round-the-clock propaganda against Yugoslavia. Rumania was accused in a Yugoslav protest note Sept. 27 of over 50 "aggressive provocations" along the Yugoslav-Rumanian border July 16-Sept. 9. Yugoslavia confirmed Sept. 22 it had deported at least 44 White Russian émigrés to Bulgaria as "Soviet agents." [See pp. 292B, 166H] . . . Belgrade accused the USSR of a crime of genocide Sept. 25 by holding 63 Yugoslav children from parents. [See Vol. IX, p. 362B]

Denmark & the U.S. signed a new friendship, trade & shipping treaty in Copenhagen Oct. 1 to replace one made in 1826. Mrs. Eugenie Anderson, Amb. to Denmark, became the first woman ever to sign a treaty on behalf of the U.S. [See p. 220B; Vol. IX, 347H] . . . **Indian** Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru ruled out Sept. 27 any "persons representing large vested interests" as All-India Congress Party candidates in the January Parliamentary elections. The policy directive also barred persons devoted to organizations that stand by supremacy of Hindus or any other communal sect. [See pp. 310B, 294H] . . . **Singapore** trade union council was formed Sept. 30 by 30 unions representing 50,000 members and will apply for membership in the anti-Red Intl. Confed. of Free Trade Unions. [See pp. 310H, 226N] . . . **Spanish** Gen. Francisco Franco canceled Sept. 30 all penalties imposed on workers who led cost-of-living strikes in Spain last spring. [See pp. 190K-L, 158P] . . . **Thailand** court in Bangkok Sept. 26 sentenced a former royal palace attendant, Chit Singhaseni, to death for complicity in the assassination of King Ananda Mahidol in June 1946. 2 other former palace aides were acquitted. The trial began Sept. 28, 1948. [See Vol. X, p. 150E]



FINANCE & ECONOMICS

Wilson Report on Mobilization. Defense Mobilization Dir. Charles E. Wilson told Pres. Truman in his 3d quarterly report Sept. 30 that military output was entering a "new stage": assembly-line production of "many of the new weapons." Finding & breaking bottlenecks will now be the "major problems," he said. The report was entitled "Three Keys to Strength—Produc-

tion, Stability, Free-World Unity." "These three great problem areas will dominate defense mobilization in the coming months," he predicted. Highlights of the report:

Military Buying. About $45 billion worth of military goods & construction has been ordered since the Korean fighting started. This plus requests for the current year (about $4 billion a month in contracts are now being placed) and $7 billion obligated but unspent at the time of Korea will bring the total up to $100 billion. $14 billion worth has already been delivered, including $5 billion in the July-September quarter (1/3 more than in the previous quarter, 4 times as much as a year ago). The delivery rate is expected to reach $10 billion to $11 billion a quarter in another year. (National security spending is expected to mount to an annual rate of $65 billion by July 1952.)

Production. U.S. industrial output, rising at a 10%-a-year rate during the last half of 1950 (to a $313 billion rate in Oct.-Dec. 1950), is expected to reach nearly $350 billion a year by the end of 1952, against $300 billion at the time of the Korean outbreak (figured in terms of 1951 prices). A $50-$60 billion 3-year plant expansion program was planned, and $9.7 billion worth of these projects received rapid tax amortization authorizations covering $6½ billion (67%) of their total cost as defense-supporting facilities. More than $1 billion in Govt. loans and loan guarantees was also approved for urgently needed plants. $2½ billion worth of the tax-aided plants was completed by June 30, including $631 million worth (1/3 of the program) of the planned steel expansion, $72,300,000 of the $500 million aluminum program, $125 million of the $446 million oil refining program, $155,500,000 of the $655 million chemicals program. $2 billion worth of electric generating & distributing systems has been completed so far this year; $1 billion more is to be in place by Dec. 31, another $8 billion in the next 2 years. About 1,000,000 housing units are expected to be started this year, against 1,500,000 in 1950.

European Progress. European NATO countries set their 1952 military budgets at 50% more than in 1951, 80% over 1950. Their industrial output has reached a record level 40% above prewar. Their military "hard-goods" production is expected to reach $1½ billion this year, $2½ billion next year. 300,000 men have been added to their armed forces since Korea. They are expected to have reserve units capable of doubling or tripling their organized military strength. The U.S. has shipped about $1½ billion worth of military goods to free nations so far.

Stability. "A critical period in our battle against inflation lies ahead" although "the period of relative price & wage stability which began early this year . . . is still continuing." Personal incomes were at an annual rate of nearly $253 billion during July-September, against $244 billion 6 months earlier. [See p. 212N]

U.S. TREASURY STATEMENT

(As of close of business Sept. 28)

	Sept.	Sept. 1950	Fiscal Yr. 1951	Corresponding Period 1950
Receipts	$6,208,756,055	$4,604,530,793	$12,373,779,588	$9,344,955,117
Expenditures	$5,162,936,892	$3,520,472,632	$14,988,766,353	$9,048,608,072
Air Force	$777,706,209	$438,939,986	$2,590,399,918	$1,192,668,040
Army:				
Military	$1,037,022,209	$272,479,241	$3,426,269,527	$899,527,688
Civil	$63,458,811	$91,268,041	$212,939,993	$295,566,266
Navy	$671,099,327	$267,425,268	$2,221,571,238	$900,280,510
Mutual Defense Assistance	$124,364,047	$31,911,805	$372,751,880	$60,766,482
Econ. Coop.	$136,372,978	$207,834,389	$533,099,006	$598,216,654
Int. on Debt	$580,100,436	$646,060,495	$1,033,688,874	$1,051,267,573
Veterans (non-insurance)	$364,845,225	$400,185,877	$1,217,489,566	$1,306,181,854
Surplus	$1,045,819,163	$1,084,058,160		$296,347,044
Deficit			$2,614,986,764	

Gross public debt: $257,352,895,174 against $257,215,671,734 a year ago. Gold reserve: $22,012,977,351 against $23,482,444,050 last year. Treasury balance: $6,916,361,215.34.

ARTS & SCIENCE

TV & Radio. Large-screen color television using the Eidophor system was demonstrated in Zurich Oct. 1. It was developed by Swiss Institute of Technology scientists headed by Prof. Ernest Baumann. The pictures, whose quality was considered excellent, were projected on a 12-square-foot screen. Spyros P. Skouras, president of 20th Century-Fox Films, who arranged the demonstration, said a screen 8 times as large could be used. [See p. 303J] . . . CBS-Columbia, Inc. put its first color TV receivers on sale in New York Sept. 28. [See p. 207B] . . . Netherlands' first television broadcasts started Oct. 2. [See p. 303J-K] . . . Walter Winchell signed a life-time contract as an ABC radio & TV consultant (reported Sept. 28). [See p. 167J]

Radiation Perils High Fliers. Cosmic rays may set the ceiling for safe flight, according to a *British Medical Journal* editorial Sept. 20. It said airmen are exposed to the "tolerance dose for radiation" at 40,000 ft. [See p. 284M]

Health Insurance. Americans covered by voluntary health insurance Dec. 31, 1950 (reported by Health Insurance Council Sept. 12): Hospital—76,961,000; surgical—54,477,000; income loss—37,293,000; medical—21,589,000. [See p. 204M-N]

POISON ANTIDOTE. A universal antidote for poisons of unknown nature was reported by Duke U. researchers in Washington Oct. 2. It consists of: burned toast, which supplies pulverized charcoal to absorb poisons; strong tea, which contains tannic acid, to offset alkaline poisons; milk of magnesia to counteract acid poisons. The researchers said that in children one to 14 accidental deaths (including poisoning) exceed combined deaths from whooping cough, diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, diarrhea, pneumonia, meningitis & polio.

NEW YORK THEATER

OPENED

REMAINS TO BE SEEN. Mystery comedy by Howard Lindsay & Russell Crouse. Staged by Bretaigne Windust. Produced by Leland Hayward. Stars: Janis Paige, Jackie Cooper. Oct. 3 at Morosco. (3-4-1)*

SAINT JOAN. Revival of George Bernard Shaw play. -Staged by Margaret Webster. Theater Guild production supervised by Theresa Helburn & Lawrence Langner. In cast: Uta Hagen, John Buckmaster, Andrew Cruickshank, Robert Pastene. Oct. 4 at Cort. (4-4-0)*

CLOSED

TWILIGHT WALK, 8 performances, Sept. 29. [See p. 311G]

*1st figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable [See p. 143M]

NEW BOOKS

AMERICAN DIPLOMACY: 1900-1950, by George F. Kennan. Critical analysis of U.S. foreign policy. Sept. 28. (U. of Chicago, 146 pp., $2.75)†

THE BIG BROKERS, by Irving Shulman. Novel about business of crime. Oct. 2. (Dial, $3.50)*

THE BLESSING, by Nancy Mitford. Novel about English bride in France. BOMC co-selection. Oct. 3. (Random, 305 pp., $3)*

THE GRASS HARP, by Truman Capote. Novel about rebels against bossy woman who move into tree-house. Oct. 1. (Random, 181 pp., $2.75)*

HITLER'S INTERPRETER, by Dr. Paul Schmidt. Story of Hitler Germany by his chief interpreter. Oct. 2. (Macmillan, $5)†

MELVILLE GOODWIN, U.S.A., by John P. Marquand. Novel about general exposed to publicity, women. Oct. 1. (Little, Brown, 596 pp., $3.75)*

MISTER JOHNSON, by Joyce Cary. Novel about Negro clerk in Nigeria. Oct. 3. (Harper, 203 pp., $3.50)*

A TIME TO REMEMBER, by Lloyd C. Douglas. Autobiog. of author of "The Robe." Oct. 4. (Houghton, Mifflin, $2.75)†

THE UTMOST ISLAND, by Henry Myers. Novel about Leif Ericson & the Vikings. Oct. 4. BOMC co-selection. (Crown, $3)*

*Fiction †Non-fiction

LEADING SEPTEMBER FILMS

(New York releases)

CAPTAIN HORATIO HORNBLOWER. Story of C. S. Forester's British naval hero in Napoleonic wars. Screenplay by Ivan Goff, Ben Roberts & Aeneas MacKenzie. Director: Raoul Walsh. Warner Bros. production. In cast: Gregory Peck, Virginia Mayo. Sept. 13.

THE MEDIUM. Movie version of Gian-Carlo Menotti's opera. Filmed in Rome. Screenplay by Menotti, who also directed. Producer: Walter Lowendahl. Presented by Evan Frankel. In cast: Marie Powers, Anna Maria Alberghetti, Leo Coleman. Sept. 5.

NO HIGHWAY IN THE SKY, by R. C. Sherriff, Oscar Millard & Alec Coppel based on Nevil Shute's novel about mousy mathematician with courage of lion. Director: Henry Koster. Producer: Louis D. Lighton. Presented by 20th Century-Fox. In cast: James Stewart, Marlene Dietrich, Glynis Johns. Sept. 22.

THE RIVER, by Rumer Godden & Jean Renoir. Story of girl growing up in India. Director: Renoir. Producer: Kenneth McEldowney. United Artists release. In cast: Radha, Adrienne Corri, Richard Foster, Nora Swinburne, Esmond Knight. Sept. 10.

SATURDAY'S HERO, by Millard Lampell & Sidney Buchman based on Lampell's novel "The Hero." An "exposé" of college football. Director: David Miller. Sidney Buchman Production produced by Buddy Adler for Columbia Pictures. In cast: John Derek, Donna Reed, Sidney Blackmer, Alexander Knox. Sept. 11.

A STREETCAR NAMED DESIRE, by Tennessee Williams, from his stage play about a Southern belle driven into insanity by rape. Adapted by Oscar Saul. Director: Elia Kazan. Producer: Charles K. Feldman. Presented by Warner Bros. In cast: Vivien Leigh, Marlon Brando, Kim Hunter, Karl Malden. Sept. 19.

THE WELL, by Russell Rouse & Clarence Greene. Race hatred story revolving about rescue of Negro girl from well. Directors: Leo Popkin & Rouse. Producers: Popkin & Greene. Presented by Harry M. Popkin. Released by United Artists. In cast: Richard Rober, Barry Kelly, Henry Morgan, Maidie Norman. Sept. 26.

EDUCATION & RELIGION

Pope Fears New War. Pope Pius XII told French Catholics in a broadcast Sept. 30 that the chasm dividing the great powers created the distinct possibility of a 3d world war. Vatican sources said his fears were based on information the Vatican receives from all parts of the world, including Iron Curtain countries. He denounced "obscene & erotic" sex literature in an address to French parents Sept. 18 and again opposed sex instruction in schools. [See pp. 304B, 223P, 120F]

Colleges. The U.S.' 1,850 colleges & universities reopened this fall with an enrollment of about 2¼ million, about 250,000 below last year's total. [See Vol. X, p. 419L] . . . About half of the money used to operate the nation's colleges & universities since the war has come from the Federal Govt., Dr. James Earl Russell of Columbia U. reported in a book entitled *Federal Activities in Higher Education After the Second World War.* [See p. 32A] . . . 4 U. of Connecticut fraternities—Lambda Chi Alpha, Sigma Nu, Kappa Sigma and Sigma Chi—have ended affiliation with national organizations because the university bars use of its property by groups whose constitutions prescribe racial or religious discrimination (reported Sept. 24). [See X, 326M-N]

OBITUARIES

Sir Hugh Montagu Allan, 91, Canadian shipowner, sportsman, donor of Allan (hockey) cup; Sept. 26 in Montreal, Que.

Bradley Barker, 68, animal imitator who was original screen voice of MGM's lion Leo; Sept. 29 in New York.

Rev. Dr. Otho F. Bartholow, 83, retired Methodist minister who founded nationwide Bartholow Everyman's & Everywoman's Bible Classes in Mt. Vernon, N.Y.; Sept. 26 in Urbana, Ill.

Jules Desfourneaux, 74, official executioner of France known as "Monsieur de Paris" (executed 400); Oct. 1 in Paris.

Lt. Gen. Hugh Aloysius Drum, 72, U.S.A., retired veteran of Philippine & Mexican campaigns, World Wars I & II (headed Eastern Defense Command in 2d); Oct. 3 in New York. He was president of Empire State Bldg. Corp. [See Vol. V, p. 383E]

Frederick W. Fitch, 81, who founded Fitch hair tonic & shampoo firm in barn in 1892, sold it for $2 million in 1949; Oct. 1 in Des Moines.

Lewis Howard (Lewis Cohen), 32, stage, movie, radio & TV actor; suicide Sept. 29 in N.Y. shooting gallery with .22 rifle.

Jens Jensen, 91, Danish-born landscape architect who landscaped Chicago parks, Ford estates, Lincoln Memorial Garden in Springfield, Ill.; Oct. 1 in Ellison Bay, Wis.

Rev. S. C. Michelfelder, 62, executive secretary of Lutheran World Fed.; Sept. 30 in Chicago after heart attack.

Eugene Plotnikoff, 74, Russian-born symphony conductor; Sept. 28 in New York.

Dr. Charles Lane Poor, 85, retired Columbia astronomy professor, critic of Einstein theory; Sept. 27 in New York.

Rep. Karl Stefan (R., Neb.), 67, Bohemian-born member of Congress for past 16 years; Oct. 2, Washington. [See IX, 254C]

Dr. Augusto Vasconcelos, 84, ex-Forgn. Min. & Portuguese delegate to League of Nations; Sept. 27 in Lisbon.

SPORTS

Giants Win NL Playoff, Series Opener. Mgr. Leo Durocher's N.Y. Giants, counted out of the Natl. League pennant race in mid-August, achieved one of baseball's biggest upsets by catching the Brooklyn Dodgers and winning a 3-game NL playoff Oct. 1-3. The Giants then beat Casey Stengel's American League N.Y. Yankees, 5-1, in the World Series opener Oct. 4.

First World Series game, at Yankee Stadium, N.Y. (attendance 65,675):

	R.	H.	E.	Pitchers	Catchers
Giants	5	10	1	Dave Koslo (won)	Wes Westrum
Yankees	1	7	1	Allie Reynolds (lost), Bob Hogue, Tom Morgan	Yogi Berra

Giant scoring: Whitey Lockman doubled Hank Thompson home and Monte Irvin, who got 4 hits in game, stole home in first inning; Alvin Dark hit a 3-run homer in 6th. Yanks scored in 2d on Gil McDougald's double, Gerry Coleman's single, Thompson's outfield error.

Pennants. The Giants broke all big-league "comeback" records when, beginning from 13½ games back of Brooklyn Aug. 11, they won 37 of their last 44 games to tie for first place as the regular-season schedule ended Sept. 30. The Giants won 16 straight in August. Mgr. Charley Dressen's Dodgers came from behind on the last day to take a 14-inning thriller from Philadelphia which Jackie Robinson saved with a spectacular 12th-inning catch and won with a 14th-inning homer. In the pennant playoffs the Giants won 3-1 in Brooklyn Oct. 1 on Jim Hearn's pitching and homers by Bobby Thomson & Monte Irvin. Brooklyn won the Oct. 2 game in New York 10-0 on rookie Clem Labine's pitching and homers by Robinson, Andy Pafko, Gil Hodges & Rube Walker. The Giants salvaged the deciding Oct. 3 game in New York 5-4 with a 4-run 9th inning rally, Thomson's homer off Ralph Branca with 2 men on base breaking up the game.

Allie Reynolds' 2d no-hit, no-run pitching victory of the year featured an 8-0, 11-3 Yankee doubleheader sweep over Boston in New York Sept. 28 that clinched the Yanks' 3d straight AL pennant (18th in past 30 years). Cleveland & Boston, chief contenders during the last half of the AL race, faded during the final week. Reynolds is the 2d man in big league history to pitch 2 no-hitters in one season. The other: Johnny Vander Meer (no-hitters in 2 consecutive starts for Cincinnati in 1938). Reynolds won 17, lost 8 this season. [See pp. 224G, 216F]

FINAL MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

NATIONAL	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.*
New York	98	59	.624	—
Brooklyn	97	60	.619	—
St. Louis	81	73	.526	15
Boston	76	78	.494	20
Philadelphia	73	81	.474	23
Cincinnati	68	86	.442	28
Pittsburgh	64	90	.416	32
Chicago	62	92	.403	34

AMERICAN†	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
New York	98	56	.636	—
Cleveland	93	61	.604	5
Boston	87	67	.565	11
Chicago	81	73	.526	17
Detroit	73	81	.474	25
Philadelphia	70	84	.455	28
Washington	62	92	.403	36
St. Louis	52	102	.338	46

*Games Behind figures are as of end of regular-season schedule Sept. 30. In playoff of tie for first in NL, New York defeated Brooklyn, 2 games to one, Oct. 1-3. †Sept. 30.

INDIVIDUAL LEADERS

BATTING

NATIONAL	A.B.	H.	Pct.
Stan Musial, St. L.	578	205	.355
Richie Ashburn, Phil.	634	221	.344
Jackie Robinson, Bkn.	548	185	.338
Roy Campanella, Bkn.	505	164	.325
Monte Irvin, N.Y.	558	174	.312
John Wyrostek, Cinci.	537	167	.311

AMERICAN	A.B.	H.	Pct.
Ferris Fain, Phila.	425	146	.344
Orestes Minoso, Chi.	530	173	.326
George Kell, Det.	598	191	.319
Ted Williams, Bos.	531	169	.318
Nelson Fox, Chi.	604	189	.313
John Pesky, Bos.	481	149	.310

RUNS BATTED IN

NATIONAL	Tot.
Monte Irvin, New York	121
Sid Gordon, Boston	109
Ralph Kiner, Pittsburgh	109
Stan Musial, St. Louis	108
Roy Campanella, Brooklyn	108

AMERICAN	Tot.
Gus Zernial, Philadelphia	129
Ted Williams, Boston	126
Ed Robinson, Chicago	117
Luke Easter, Cleveland	103
Al Rosen, Cleveland	102

HOME RUNS

NATIONAL	Tot.
Ralph Kiner, Pittsburgh	42
Gil Hodges, Brooklyn	40
Roy Campanella, Brooklyn	33
Stan Musial, St. Louis	32
Bobby Thomson, New York	32

AMERICAN	Tot.
Gus Zernial, Philadelphia	33
Ted Williams, Boston	30
Ed Robinson, Chicago	29
L. Berra, N.Y.; L. Easter, Cleve.; V. Wertz, Detroit	27

PITCHING

NATIONAL	W.	L.
Sal Maglie, New York	23	6
Larry Jansen, New York	23	11
Elwin (Preacher) Roe, Bkn.	22	3*
Warren Spahn, Boston	22	14
Robin Roberts, Phila.	21	15
Don Newcombe, Brooklyn	20	9
Murry Dickson, Pittsb'h	20	16

AMERICAN	W.	L.
Bob Feller, Cleveland	22	8
Ed Lopat, New York	21	9
Vic Raschi, New York	21	10
Ned Garver, St. Louis	20	12
Mike Garcia, Cleveland	20	13
Early Wynn, Cleveland	20	13
Ellis Kinder, Boston	11	2*

*Roe's .880, Kinder's .846 best winning pct. (10 or more decisions)

FOOTBALL SCORES

NATL. LEAGUE (Pro.)

Sept. 28—Los Ang. 54, NY Yanks 14
Sept. 30—Detroit 35, Washn. 17
Sept. 30—Chi. Bears 31, Green Bay 20
Sept. 30—Phila. 17, Chi. Cards 14
Sept. 30—San Fran. 24, Cleve. 10
Oct. 1—NY Giants 13, Pittsbgh. 13

COLLEGE (Sept. 29)

Ark. 30, Ariz. St. 13
Auburn 24, Vndrblt. 14
Calif. 35, Penn 0
Cinci. 47, Tulsa 35
Cornell 21, Syr'c'se 14
Fordham 14, Drtmth. 6
Georgia 28, N.C. 16
Ga. Tech 27, Fla. 0
H. Cross 33, Harv'd 6
Houston 33, Detr't 7*
Illinois 27, UCLA 13
Iowa 16, Kan. St. 0
Kansas 53, Ia. St. 33
LSU 13, Alabama 7
Maryland 54, W&L 14
Mich. St. 25, Mich. 0
Miss. 21, Kentucky 17
Mo. 27, Okla. A&M 26
Navy 7, Yale 7
N'west'n 35, Colo. 14
Notre Dame 48, Ind. 6
Ohio St. 7, SMU 0
Oklahoma 49, W&M 7
Oregon 39, Ariz. 21
Ore. St. 61, Utah 28
Penn St. 40, Bos. U. 34
Princeton 54, NYU 20
Rutgers 47, Lafyt. 12
S. Fran. 28, Idaho 7
Stanford 26, S. José 13
Tenn. 14, Miss. St. 0
Texas 14, Purdue 0
Tex. A&M 20, Tex. Tech 7
TCU 28, Nebraska 7
Tulane 21, Miami 7
USC 41, S. Diego Navy 7
Utah St. 21, Wichita 7*
Villanova 21, Army 7†
Va. 20, Geo. Wash. 0
VMI 34, Richmond 0
Wake F. 21, N.C. St. 6
Wash. 25, Minn. 20
W. Va. 18, Furman 7*
Wis. 22, Marqt. 6
Wyoming 20, Denver 14

*Sept. 28 †See pp. 293K, 252G

Southern Conf., in a meeting in Chapel Hill, N.C. Sept. 28, decided to keep its football teams out of bowl games and bar transfer students from any varsity team in the conference. [See pp. 304H, 48E]

MISCELLANEOUS

Moretti Murdered. Willie Moretti (also known as Moore), 57, gambler-racketeer once called 2d in command of a nationwide crime syndicate, was shot to death by 4 gunmen in Joe's Restaurant in Cliffside Park, N.J. Oct. 4. [See p. 29E, J]

Storms. More than 100 persons were killed in a typhoon which lashed Formosa and the Pescadores Islands the night of Sept. 26-27. . . . 12 persons died in storms & tornadoes which struck Wisconsin, Illinois & Michigan Sept. 26. [See p. 280K]